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# *Daily Report*

# Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-203  
Thursday  
20 October 1994

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# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-203

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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### Congo

#### Government, Union Negotiations Said Deadlocked

AB1910122194 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 0700 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] There is a stalemate in negotiations between the government and the Confederation of Congolese Labor Unions [CSTC]. CSTC Secretary General Louis Gandou has denounced the negotiations, pointing out that they have not yielded any satisfactory response to union demands especially those concerning the increase in workers' salaries, the regular payment of salaries, the stabilization of food prices, and the reduction in public expenditure.

The negotiations were initiated in (?February). The CSTC secretary general says the government wants to get workers involved in a vicious circle of sham negotiations to hoodwink them into ignoring their deteriorating social condition. This new CSTC stance could result in a general strike. The secretary general says widespread poverty and difficulties facing workers leave them no other choice but to go on strike to show their refusal to become (?slaves) to the government and its practices. Further details on this issue will be known at the end of the CSTC Executive Council's special meeting scheduled to be held in Brazzaville today.

Congolese workers are facing terrible conditions due to nonpayment of 12 months' salary arrears. The CSTC previously boycotted the negotiations only a few weeks after they had begun. The CSTC, led by Louis Gandou, an opposition parliamentarian, called for a strike which was a flop.

### Equatorial Guinea

#### Radio Reports Recent Arrest of 20 Opposition Activists

AB1910093594 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1830 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] In Equatorial Guinea, about 20 opposition activists and sympathizers were recently arrested in Malabo and Bata. On today's midday newscast, the state radio broadcast a communique issued by the Convergence for Social Democracy, denouncing the arrests as well as the mistreatment and torture of the arrested persons. The radio did not, however, refer directly to the arrests. The Convergence for Social Democracy has six members in Parliament and is one of the leading legalized opposition parties.

### Rwanda

#### Diplomat: Missing Foreign Minister in France

AB1910225094 Paris AFP in English 2238 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] United Nations Oct 18 (AFP)—The Rwandan foreign minister accused of

fleeing with \$187,000 intended for his country's UN mission is believed to be in France, a Rwandan official said Wednesday.

The minister, Jean-Marie Vianney Ndagijimana, "has surfaced somewhere in Paris" where his family is living, according to Claude Dusaidi, a Rwandan foreign ministry official.

"He is denying he has the money, yet we have the facts. He deserves to be treated like a thief," Dusaidi told reporters.

Ndagijimana cancelled an 9 October meeting at the UN mission and checked out of his hotel before diplomats went there to investigate, according to officials of the Rwandan mission.

Dusaidi said the missing funds have meant that some employees and utility bills have not been paid since July.

Rwandan officials here also said another \$2 million from Rwanda's embassy in Washington was transferred this summer prior to the change in government in Kigali during the civil war in Rwanda.

Officials said former ambassador Aloys Uwimana wired \$1.1 million to a bank in Kenya and 900,000 to another in Egypt on 13 July, just prior to a U.S. freeze on Rwandan assets.

Uwimana remains in Washington and "no action has been taken" against him, according to a Rwandan official, Charles Muringande.

### Zaire

#### Opposition Threatens To Boycott Upcoming Elections

BR1910142494 Antwerp GAZET VAN ANTWERPEN in Dutch 19 Oct 94 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Zairian Opposition Plans To Boycott 'Kengo Elections'"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The radical opposition in Zaire intends to obstruct the elections which are being organized by what they see as the illegal government of Kengo wa Dondo. "And if they go ahead, then Zaire will be on the brink of the precipice and it is not impossible that civil war will break out," said on Tuesday [18 October] Lambert Mende, president of the Congolese National Movement-Lumumba and information minister with Etienne Tshisekedi's government, which is no longer recognized by the international community.

Mende stated that the radical opposition in Zaire will only participate in elections if a number of conditions are met. In addition to setting up a genuine transitional government (with Tshisekedi as prime minister—editor's note) and the creation of a national election committee with strict parity representation for the opposition and Mobutu supporters, he also wants security

guarantees for all citizens, respect of fundamental freedoms, and free access to the public media for all parties. Mende said that the radical opposition would certainly try to impede any elections organized by the Kengo government.

Zairian Prime Minister wa Dondo made it clear during a recent visit to Belgium that he intends to respect the final date for the elections, which according to the constitution must be held by mid-June next year. "Wa Dondo is very inconsistent on this," Mende says. "In Washington he said he would respect the proposed date, but in Paris he stressed that it would be difficult to hold elections due to the poor state of the infrastructure."

A few weeks ago Mende stated in Brussels that the radical opposition, which in the meantime had lifted the boycott of the Transitional Parliament and was again attending its sessions, would hold the Kengo government to the date of the parliamentary and presidential elections as laid down in the Constitution.

But last weekend, Union for Democracy and Social Progress Leader Tshisekedi again threatened a "boycott," which according to Mende cannot be interpreted as "not taking part" in the elections, but as trying to prevent them from being held "with all the catastrophic results which would follow them."

One of the subjects which the Zairian Transitional Parliament has to discuss following the long summer recess is precisely the question of the holding of elections.

#### **Belgian Opposition Party Delegation Arrives on Visit**

*AB1910215394 Kinshasa Tele-Zaire Television Network in French 1745 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Union of Independent Democrats [UDI] received visitors of note today: a delegation of the Belgian Liberal Reformer Party [PR] led by its chairman, (Jean Ghol). This delegation, which will spend three days in Kinshasa, was welcomed at the Njili Airport by Chairman Tambo Mamba, three members of the UDI steering committee, and a representative of the Belgian Embassy in Zaire:

It was at 1432 that the Cameroon Airlines Boeing 737 landed at the Ndjili International Airport. With this visit by the PR, the UDI of Chairman Tambo Mamba is officially open to foreign parties that share the same ideals. The choice of the PR as the first guests is not fortuitous. The PR is the privileged partner of the UDI in Belgium. [passage omitted]

This visit comes at a time when Zaire is in search of a new international credibility for the recovery of its economy. PR Chairman (Jean Gho!) thinks that, despite a few hiccups in the democratic process, there is hope.

[Begin (Ghol) recording] [Words indistinct] have faith in the willingness of the new government of Zaire to make the utmost effort to maintain and reinforce the democratic process, reestablish human rights and security in Zaire, restore and rehabilitate the basic infrastructure, reorganize finances, and control the currency. We also think the Zairian people are expecting a lot in the fields of health, food, subsistence, and training security. A lot must also be made to improve their current precarious existence. [end recording]

**President Mandela Cancels Visit to Western Cape**

*MB1910180594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1637  
GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town October 19 SAPA—President Nelson Mandela has cancelled a planned mini-tour of the Western Cape this weekend, his office said on Wednesday [19 October].

He was scheduled to address opinion makers in Cape Town on Saturday morning, fly to Oudsthoorn for a meeting with community leaders and a rally, then return to Cape Town for a rally at Mitchell's Plain in the afternoon.

His office said in a schedule released on Tuesday that he would leave on Sunday for a holiday abroad. No immediate reason for the cancellation of Saturday's programme was given.

**Foreign Minister Condemns Bomb Attack in Tel Aviv**

*MB2010064394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2258  
GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA—The minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Alfred Nzo, has strongly condemned the bomb attack in the centre of Tel Aviv on Wednesday [19 October]. In a statement on Wednesday, he said he and the South African Government extended sincere condolences to all the bereaved families.

"The tragedy is all the more acute since the current peace process holds so much promise for lasting peace in the Middle East."

The SA Government once again congratulated all those working for peace on their remarkable successes, the latest being the agreement on the text of a peace treaty between Jordan and Israel.

"South Africa supports the process of negotiations and wishes to encourage those leaders taking part in it to persevere, despite these acts of terrorism, which are designed to undermine the process."

**Minister Says Free Education Not Possible Next Year**

*MB1910203494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The government says it remains committed to the ideal of compulsory and free education for all South Africans, but a shortage of money could make this impossible in the near future. Education Minister Sibusiso Bhengu told the Senate that a totally free education system cannot be introduced this year. Morris Nchungu reports:

[Begin recording] [Nchungu] Professor Bhengu's statements today follow President Mandela's announcement at a recent Safety and Security Day rally just outside

Johannesburg, when he said that free education up to standard nine was to be introduced. Bhengu today said that the government's White Paper on education gives guidelines on how free education can be introduced in the first 10 years.

[Bhengu, in English] The draft policy document sets our proposals for moving toward 10 years of free and compulsory education for all, in keeping with the government's commitment. The document is based on a frank analysis of the budgeted possibilities, and it does not go up to standard nine.

[Nchungu] He said there is no possibility that free education can be introduced by next year.

[Bhengu, in English] I must state equally frankly—as I have stated many times before—that based on the funds allocated to my ministry in 1994-95 and proposed for 1995-96, there's no possibility whatsoever that totally free general education could be afforded next year.

[Nchungu] Professor Bhengu said the government is still committed to a nonracial and equal education system for all South Africans. [end recording]

**Minister Releases Draft Legislation for Truth Commission**

*MB2010092594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0858  
GMT 20 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town October 20 SAPA—Draft legislation for a truth commission was released by Justice Minister Dullah Omar on Thursday [20 October], who said further discussions would be held to deal with National Party reservations about the measure.

He told a press conference that he expected the bill to be dealt with by parliament during the current session, and that he wanted it to become law before the end of the year. The bill was being published on the understanding that there would still be top-level discussions on reservations raised by the National Party. The cabinet committee on security and intelligence gave the go ahead on Wednesday for the bill to be published, he said.

"Save for the Inkatha Freedom Party which noted its reservation and opposition to the idea of a truth commission itself, the cabinet committee proceeded on the basis of the acceptance of the principle that a commission on truth and reconciliation should be established."

He would also consult with the ministers of safety and security and of defence over problems that defence and police personnel might have with the legislation.

An attempt would be made to address these concerns in a way which did not affect the structure and objects of the bill. After these discussions the bill, together with possible amendments would be put to cabinet for a final decision.

It was envisaged that all this would be achieved "in at the most two weeks from now."

### **Land Affairs Minister Issues Statement on Lebowa Transfer**

*MB1910174794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1657  
GMT 19 Oct 94*

[Statement issued by Minister of Land Affairs Derek Hanekom on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 19 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] I have today informed Cabinet of the events resulting from the decision by the then Lebowa Government to transfer state land to farmers. State funds were set aside, seemingly without accompanying state accountability, to establish a trust to, among other things, facilitate the transfer of state land to different tribes.

As a result of that decision, a number of transfers were affected prior to 27 April 1994 and since then there have been attempts to transfer further land to tribal authorities in Lebowa.

It is not clear whether the appropriate resolutions were taken by the concerned tribes as required by law. Furthermore, the implementation of the transfer would seem to infringe upon the moratorium on the disposal or allocation of state land. The moratorium was instituted pending the implementation of a coherent policy on state land allocation.

Due to legal and administrative uncertainties, the process of transferring further land has been stopped by the Department of Public Works, at the request of my department and the Northern Transvaal provincial MEC [member of the Executive Council], Mr. Dombo. The Section 239 certificates, which oblige the registrar of deeds to transfer land, have been withdrawn pending the findings of the investigation.

A task team, consisting of members appointed by the ministers of public works, land affairs and the Northern Transvaal MEC responsible for land matters, has been appointed to investigate these and other related matters. A full report will be submitted to Cabinet on completion of the investigation.

### **Water Affairs Minister Opposed to Toxic Waste Imports**

*MB1910185494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1711  
GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Oct 19 SAPA— Water Affairs and Forestry Minister Mr. Kader Asmal was opposed to toxic waste imports in principle, he said on Wednesday [19 October].

This is what he would tell the Department of Environment Affairs when consulted by it on the question of toxic waste imports and exports, he said in a statement.

"Quite apart from having an objection in principle to such imports, from a practical point of view I have enough problems already with the control of toxic waste generated domestically ... We do not wish in any way to add to our problem."

His department was responsible for pollution control insofar as it concerned the country's water resources. "In this we bear a particularly heavy responsibility towards the public, many of whom are desperately short of clean, safe water." Toxic waste posed dangers when handled, transported or deposited.

Earlier on Wednesday, Environment Affairs and Tourism Minister Dr. Dawie de Villiers said South Africa would never be allowed to become a dumping site for toxic waste from other countries. This, he said, had been "stated categorically on a number of occasions."

Mr. Asmal said Dr. de Villiers was responsible for the import and export of hazardous waste in terms of the Environmental Conservation Act. "That minister's department has indicated that there will be wide consultation with interested parties on this issue, of which my department is one. Whenever consulted, my view shall be as stated above."

### **New Director General of Mineral and Energy Affairs Named**

*MB1910202694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1936  
GMT 19 Oct 94*

[Statement issued by the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs on the SAPA PR Wire Service on 19 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] It is hereby confirmed that Dr. P. J. Hugo, acting director-general in the Department of Mineral and Energy Affairs, has been appointed as director-general in that department.

### **Mineworkers' Union, Mine Sign Agreement To End Dispute**

*MB1910154394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Western Deep Levels' west mine and the National Union of Mineworkers [NUM] have signed an agreement to end an industrial dispute which turned violent earlier this week, leading to more than 30 people being injured in clashes.

In terms of the agreement, four NUM officials dismissed last week will be accommodated at a local hotel, pending arbitration on the dismissals. They were sacked for inciting workers to interfere with underground operations.

### **Negotiations To Replace Referendums on Boundary Disputes**

*MB1910123094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1142  
GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Parliament Oct 19 SAPA— Referendums on disputes about provincial boundaries

are to be scrapped, says Deputy Minister of Constitutional Development and Provincial Affairs, Mr. Valli Moosa.

Addressing the joint select committee on constitutional affairs on Wednesday, he said this would be among the provisions of an omnibus constitution fifth amendment bill to be considered by parliament this session. The government felt such referendums were an unnecessary complication at this stage and had therefore persuaded provincial governments and political parties that disputes on provincial boundaries should rather be settled by negotiation than referendums as provided for in the interim constitution.

A settlement had already been reached about incorporating Bushbuck Ridge into the Eastern Transvaal rather than Northern Transvaal, Mr. Moosa said. The Constitution Fifth Amendment Bill would also provide for matters related to the rationalisation of police services and the establishment of the SA Police Services and the Public Protector and Human Rights Commission Bills.

#### **Agricultural Union Congress Decides To Oppose Land Tax**

*MB2010071094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0117 GMT 20 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pietersburg, N Transvaal Oct 19 SAPA—The Transvaal and [Orange] Free State agricultural unions on Wednesday [19 October] appealed to the government to "immediately make a decision about the division of land and land tax on farms in order to avoid a confrontation between the farming community and the government."

The presidents of the two unions—Dr. Piet Gous of the Free State and Mr. Dries Bruwer of the Transvaal Agricultural Union—said in a statement from Pietersburg they were overjoyed at the unity in the agricultural sector and the South African Agricultural Union's [SAAU] Wednesday night statement in Cape Town that farmers would in future refuse to pay land taxes.

They said this decision had already been made at their provincial congresses and that the agricultural sector would "not hesitate to ignore forceful legislation" in this regard.

Dr. Gous and Mr. Bruwer said they would continue talks with the government, but the departments concerned now had to take final cognisance of the agricultural

sector's stance. They said that despite pleas for co-operation and talks with the government there was still serious concern about the future of the industry.

Dr. Gous and Dr. Bruwer asked the government to regard South African organised agriculture as a "partner to the welfare of all population groups" and not as the so-called "illegal land owners."

They said there was a growing spirit of impatience in the agricultural sector and that the government had to make a decision on the issue as soon as possible in order to allay fears about the future.

At the SAAU's annual congress in Cape Town delegates voted unanimously to oppose any tax on agricultural land.

#### **South African Press Review for 19 Oct**

*MB1910122894*

[Editorial Report]

#### **THE STAR**

Skukuza Declaration Welcome—"The ANC's Derek Hanekom alarmed conservationists last year when he noted (jokingly or otherwise) that the Kruger Park was ideal cattle-ranching country," notes a page 16 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 19 October. It is for this reason that the Skukuza Declaration, signed by delegates from 30 African countries at the weekend, is welcomed. "Our parks have problems but a united front, coupled with an appreciation of the benefits of ecotourism, is all-important in nurturing our animals and their habitats."

#### **BUSINESS DAY**

Money Budgeted for Writing Constitution Excessive—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 19 October in a page 16 editorial comments on the "excessive-sounding" 94 million rands the Constitutional Assembly has provisionally budgeted for the writing of the new constitution. "The question about South Africa and its constitution in the latter days of 1994 is whether this is all necessary, or merely a way of keeping under-employed MPs busy for a fifth of their working time." "It is precisely because the interim constitution so closely reflects the national will that the country has been stable, even if not free of violence, since 27 April. The constitution and the symbols surrounding it have already begun to assist the process of nation building. In this light, expending inordinate energy and a great deal of money on repeating the constitution-making process of 1991 to 1994 has no merit."

## Angola

### UNITA Reportedly Kills 56 Civilians in Moxico Province

*MB1910164294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Clashes are under way in Moxico Province, where 56 civilians have been killed and eight wards have been destroyed on the outskirts of the city of Luena in the past week. Our correspondent Joao Calombe reports from Moxico:

[Begin Calombe recording] The political and military situation in Moxico is characterized by a substantial increase in National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] military operations. Over the past seven days, UNITA has been indiscriminately murdering civilians, destroying villages, and abducting youths to join its ranks in the 29 marker area, Lago Dilolo, and Mucolongo.

A statement issued by the Moxico Military Area Command says that, in its operations over the past week, UNITA killed 56 civilians and destroyed eight wards in Bala Sul area and another ward east of the city of Luena. The statement also says that unspecified numbers of UNITA soldiers have been on the move in the Gonde area, 35 km south of the city of Luena, over the last few days. UNITA is planning to attack the capital of Camentongue District, which is controlled by government forces. During this same period, government forces killed 10 UNITA soldiers and captured their weapons. [end recording]

### UNITA Radio Denies Savimbi Admitted to Hospital

*MB1910124094 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] is continuing its offensive in Angola. The aim of that offensive is not just to capture strategic positions. National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] sources said today the aim of that offensive is also to behead the organization. Those sources said the MPLA-PT continues to dream about Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi's death. To that end, it has been circulating false reports intended to mislead the Angolan and international communities. That was the case when Dr. Savimbi was allegedly admitted to hospital in Morocco, first, and now in Sao Tome and Principe.

Those sources said such irrational claims arise from the fact that the MPLA-PT has not yet been able to produce any man with the worth or the stature of Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi.

Those sources have also drawn the attention of the international community [words indistinct] reports

while they are (?thrown into) criminal games on orders from Eduardo dos Santos. The MPLA-PT forces have been shelling the people with bombs of all types, even though those people are often connected with the (?MPLA-PT) itself.

### Savimbi Reported To Be in Huambo

*LD1910131594 Lisbon RTP Internacional Television in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] It is all a lie, said the president of Sao Tome: Savimbi was not in Sao Tome nor did he receive any medical treatment in hospital. Moreover because, as Miguel Trovoada explains, unfortunately the hospital does not even have the necessary equipment.

REUTERS reported yesterday that Savimbi had been injured and treated in Sao Tome. It appears this was not the case and the UNITA delegation in Lisbon has run out of patience with all the rumors, according to Engineer Adalberto Junior, the representative in Lisbon. Savimbi is in Huambo and in good health, however much that upsets the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], he added. [passage omitted]

### UNITA Official: Savimbi Alive, in Huambo

*MB1910182194 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] In the week that the Angolan peace talks in Lusaka finally came to a conclusion, everybody wants to know where is rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] leader Jonas Savimbi when it comes to signing the deal.

Nothing has been seen of him for at least two months. Then there were rumors that he had been killed in a bombing raid on his headquarters at Huambo; more recently that he had turned up injured in a hospital in Sao Tome and that he had gone on to Morocco. But it is all speculation. Alice Martin asked UNITA's representative in Brussels, Alcide Sacala, what his information was about Jonas Savimbi's whereabouts.

[Begin recording] [Sacala] Dr. Savimbi is in Huambo. He is doing well. He is fine. So he has been always in Huambo.

[Martin] You say he is doing well. What do you mean?

[Sacala] He is well, because most the people are trying to say that Dr. Savimbi is sick, has been to Morocco, to Cote d'Ivoire, Kinshasa, to Sao Tome and Principe, for treatment. We deny it vehemently. Dr. Savimbi is well and in good shape.

[Martin] There have indeed been persistent reports that he was wounded in a government air attack at Huambo. Is that true?

[Sacala] Totally false. It is totally false. That is a propaganda from Luanda which intends to create this climate of confusion, especially among our people within the country, but it is totally false. Dr. Savimbi is well. He has never been wounded.

[Martin] A few weeks ago, they were even dancing in the streets in Luanda because they thought that he had been killed.

[Sacala] Yes, I think those are the intentions of the government. You know that the government of Luanda has been developing a type of violent culture since 1975, if you have been following the process of Angola since independence. And you remember the way our leaders were killed in Luanda soon after elections, which means it is a society of violence.

[Martin] If you say that Dr. Savimbi is alive and well, then why haven't we heard from him for such a long time?

[Sacala] Well, I think he will make his pronouncements when he thinks it is the right time. So we are not going to do it under international pressure, but if he thinks the right time has come, he will pronounce his statements.

[Martin] Well, it is very strange not to hear from him at a time like this, when agreements are being signed or about to be signed in Lusaka.

[Sacala] That is why I am saying, on the right time, he will make his statement.

#### UN Official To Meet With President dos Santos, Savimbi

MB1910195194 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] There is intense diplomatic movement surrounding the Angolan peace process in Lusaka. UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye is scheduled to leave for Luanda tomorrow, where he will meet with President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He will then leave for Huambo for a similar meeting with Jonas Savimbi, leader of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. Zambian President Frederick Chiluba will meet with the government delegation tomorrow, and the UNITA delegation is preparing to leave the Zambian capital for Huambo. Our correspondent Alves Antonio reports:

Indeed, the timetable for implementing the Angolan peace process, which was introduced in the talks about two days ago, has been under discussion since this afternoon by members of the ad hoc political commission. It is presumed that if the talks are successful, the government and UNITA will then discuss Jonas Savimbi's security status.

Meanwhile, Blondin Beye leaves for Luanda tomorrow to meet with Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. He will then go to Huambo to meet with UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

Tomorrow afternoon, Zambian President Frederick Chiluba will receive the government and UNITA delegations. In addition, a reliable source has just told Radio Nacional de Angola that the UNITA representatives will leave for Huambo on 21 October, carrying a draft of the protocol for ratification. It has also been reported that UNITA's Political Commission, which is scheduled to meet next weekend, will discuss issues relating to Jonas Savimbi's security status.

#### UNITA Lisbon Delegation: Savimbi Wounded Reports 'Big Joke'

MB2010065194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] There is no truth to the news report carried by certain foreign media that Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], was wounded in the wake of an attack by the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] air force. In fact, that report is part of the MPLA-PT's disinformation campaign, which the UNITA delegation in Lisbon has described as a big joke. Engineer Adalberto da Costa Junior, head of the UNITA delegation in the Portuguese capital, had this to say:

[Begin Junior recording] Before saying anything else, the UNITA delegation in Lisbon hereby categorically denies that report and sees it as a big joke whose authors are those responsible for governing the country, meaning that it is part of the MPLA's (?disinformation) campaign and that the report's sources include the presidency itself. The ultimate aim of such reports is to eliminate UNITA. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Sao Tomean President Miguel Trovoada has denied reports that Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi had undergone hospital treatment in his country. He described those reports as rumors.

#### UNITA 'Sources' Say MPLA Offensive May Prevent Peace Accord

MB1910134494 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Diplomatic sources in Washington have described as superfluous the guarantees that [Angolan Foreign Affairs Minister] Venancio de Moura gave George Moose during his visit to the United States that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] would never again intensify its offensive military operations against the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA].

Those sources say those words by the top diplomat in the communist MPLA-PT regime bear no relation to the situation inside Angola, where Jose Eduardo dos Santos' armed men are carrying out offensive moves against UNITA. Concerning the Lusaka peace talks, Venancio

de Moura curiously promised his government would work more actively for a rapid conclusion to the peace process.

Our sources said, though, that the truth is that nothing is happening other than a violent (?campaign) by the regime, thereby preventing any possibility that an eventual cease-fire accord might be signed. [passage indistinct] the Jose Eduardo dos Santos' regime uses while the murderous and oppressive machine seeks to gain ground.

### 'Intense' Clashes Under Way in Cuanza Sul, Lunda Sul

*MB1910211294 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Intense clashes are under way in Conde Commune, Ebo District, Cuanza Sul Province. A source from the Cuanza Sul Operation Command in Conde Town, which has been under the control of government forces for more than a week, says that government forces killed 28 National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] soldiers were killed and captured an assortment of war materiel. The Angolan Armed Forces [FAA] also say that Jonas Savimbi's guerrillas are planning to reoccupy Conde to prevent the movement of the population along the Gabela-Ebo road. Meanwhile, in Cuando Cubango, UNITA yesterday shelled government forces positions in the Quaquira area 30 km east of Menongue. A source from the FAA also said that UNITA is moving vehicles equipped with long-range artillery with the aim of shelling Menongue. The source also said that yesterday, the government forces repelled 500 UNITA soldiers who were preparing to carry out an attack in Cutato commune, Cuchi District, also Cuando Cubango Province.

UNITA has once again attacked government forces positions in Lunda Sul Province. The UNITA action took place 16 km south of the city of Saurimo, but the Black Cockerel soldiers were unsuccessful because they were repelled by the government forces. Our correspondent reports from Lunda Sul:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] A total of 35 UNITA rebels were killed during clashes, and a considerable amount of war equipment was captured. Five other UNITA soldiers were killed at the same time when they attacked a convoy from Luau heading toward Saurimo. Ten civilians were killed and four vehicles were burned. The political and military situation in Saurimo is worrisome, but the government forces are in total control. [end recording]

### Latest Developments at Lusaka Peace Talks Viewed

*MB2010084094 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Oct 94*

[Report by Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[FBIS Translated Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, the UN secretary general's representative in Angola, is scheduled to leave the Zambian capital later today for Luanda to meet Angolan Head of State Jose Eduardo dos Santos, after which he will fly to Huambo to hold talks with Jonas Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] leader.

Nothing specific is known about the aims of UN Special Representative Blondin Beye's trips to Luanda and Huambo, but it is thought they are connected with the negotiation process and with efforts to overcome certain difficulties.

Meanwhile, Zambian President Frederick Chiluba is scheduled to receive the Angolan Government and UNITA negotiating teams this afternoon and it is thought the meeting will focus on the Angolan dossier once again. This morning, the government and UNITA teams will be on standby [preceding word in English], waiting for any communication from UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye at any time.

There continue to be two unresolved issues on the negotiating table: the timetable for implementing the peace process and security for UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi.

In addition to that, the UNITA representatives are due to leave for Huambo tomorrow to attend the already announced UNITA Political Commission meeting which will, or will not, approve the draft Lusaka Protocol.

### UNITA Radio Reports Military Successes in Various Areas

*MB2010073394 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Given that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] has chosen the path of war, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] armed forces have no option but to defend themselves. Within this context, the UNITA armed forces killed 20 MPLA-PT soldiers in Huila Province's Caluquembe District during an infiltration operation by the UNITA armed forces.

Military sources have disclosed that those People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] soldiers had served in the 21st Military Unit of the 31st FAPLA Tactical Group stationed in Caluquembe. Many other military targets were put out of action during that operation.

Meanwhile, Military Division General Antero Morais Vieira, commander for the Central and Western Military Fronts, yesterday denied BBC reports that the criminal MPLA-PT army had attacked and taken Caconda District. That military source also noted that the government forces suffered a major reverse when they tried to push in the direction of Caconda.

The patriotic and revolutionary Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FALA] are defending with great courage the people of Conde, in Cuanza Sul Province, from the murderous clutches of the communist forces led by Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Cafundanga, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cock-erel correspondent in the area, reported yesterday that the FAPLA drive against Conde started at the beginning of this month. The FAPLA forces have been using self-propelled artillery weapons recently imported from South Africa, Russia, Brazil, and Spain. Many of those weapons are capable of inflicting massive destruction.

The FALA command in the coastal area has said the next few days could have decisive implications for the fighting in the area of Conde.

The FALA Western Front Command reported yesterday that at least 14 MPLA-PT soldiers were killed, and another 16 wounded, in clashes in the area of (Vacuio), in Namibe Province's Camucuio District on 14 October. That source reported the FAPLA forces suffered those losses in clashes with a unit of FALA special forces. The surviving FAPLA forces fled in disarray in the direction of Camucuio.

Our sources say one of the soldiers killed included a major in the FAPLA Namibe Tank Company.

There were also losses among the South African mercenaries in those defeated FAPLA forces, but the FALA Western Front Command has not been able to confirm how many because those mercenary forces also wear FAPLA uniforms.

#### **Opposition Official Wants Peace Accord Signed 'Now'**

*MB2010084394 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 0600 GMT 20 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] Alberto Neto, leader of the Angolan Democratic Party [PDA], said in Luanda yesterday that the peace accord must be signed now, not left for a later stage. Speaking to the press after being granted an audience by President of the Republic Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Alberto Neto said his party is now better understood.

[Begin Neto recording] We are happy about the fact that the Lusaka Peace Accord could bring peace, tranquility, and social as well as economic stability to this country. There are related constitutional issues which we will be discussing. We would like to call on the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] to put an end to the situation of war as rapidly as possible. [end recording]

The PDA was also asked to comment on the post to be awarded to Jonas Savimbi.

[Begin Neto recording] With regard to that point, I can only tell you that I am not overly worried at this stage

about the constitutional crisis which could arise from the special status to be awarded Jonas Savimbi. The PDA will not negotiate that matter. We have the Constitutional Law and the Electoral Law. If there is the need to go through a second round of presidential elections, it will have to be done with a candidate who fits the necessary requirements to participate in that second round. [end recording]

#### **Botswana**

##### **Masire Sworn in as President, Calls For Unity**

*MB1910172694 Gaborone Radio Botswana Network in English 1610 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The leader of the Botswana Democratic Party, Sir Ketumile Masire, was inaugurated as president of the Republic of Botswana this afternoon. Sir Ketumile was sworn in by the chief justice, Mr. Moleleke Mokama, near the National Assembly building.

After his inauguration, Sir Ketumile called for unity among all parties, and Batswana in general, for the development of the country. He said Batswana should face the current difficult economic situation with courage. The president called on political parties to accentuate things that unite the nation, and discourage things that tend to divide it. He expressed optimism that, with unity, Batswana will be more productive.

The president also expressed gratitude to Batswana for having shown confidence in him. He congratulated all the winners and said he commiserates with all candidates who did not do well.

The swearing-in ceremony was witnessed by, among others, the newly elected members of parliament, the former members of parliament, cabinet ministers, and members of the public. Sir Ketumile's inauguration follows his party's victory in the just-ended election.

#### **Mozambique**

##### **Renamo Official on Visit to U.S., Arms Caches**

*MB2010090894 Maputo TVM Television Network in Portuguese 1800 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Raul Domingos, head of external relations of the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] Party, was in the United States last week to explain that his movement is ready to participate in the elections to win or lose. Raul Domingos was in Washington for a meeting with officials of the U.S. State Department.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr. Raul Domingos, you were in the United States. What did you do there?

[Domingos] Well, you know that this peace process, whether we like it or not, counts on the international community's support. We have here a big contingent of the UN Operation in Mozambique [Unomoz] which has its headquarters in New York. So, my visit to the United States was aimed at maintaining contacts with UN officials to brief them on the situation. I also took the opportunity to go to Washington to review with officials from the State Department and the U.S. Congress the situation in Mozambique before the holding of elections. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Renamo deserters have denounced arms caches in different corners of the country. The Unomoz is carrying out an investigation campaign with the assistance of seven of the 11 guides made available by Renamo last week. Renamo's Raul Domingos said the problem was caused by the forced demobilization of Renamo guerrillas. [passage omitted]

[Begin Domingos Recording] Renamo has presented lists of its weapons to the United Nations. Work is under way to collect and hand over these weapons. Unfortunately, this process has been delayed because of the forced demobilization of troops during the period of mutinies. Many troops who knew of the arms caches

were demobilized. Now, efforts are being carried out to get back these people and through them obtain the materiel presented in Renamo's lists and hand it over to the United Nations. [end recording]

#### CNE To Meet Demobilized Soldiers To Discuss Demands

*MB2010124294 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 20 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Elections Commission [CNE] is to hold a meeting with the Association of War Demobilized Personnel [Amodeg] in Maputo today. The two sides will be discussing Amodeg's demands. The meeting will be held at Amodeg's request. Amodeg has threatened to paralyze the country and sabotage the upcoming elections should politicians fail to define what will happen to demobilized soldiers in postelectoral Mozambique.

The CNE has already accredited 4,000 international observers to verify the voting process in Mozambique next week. Those observers were proposed by 11 Mozambican and international bodies, including the United Nations, through the UN Operation in Mozambique, which has already accredited 1,900 observers.

## The Gambia

### Leader Lifts Post-Coup Curfew

AB1810221094 Paris AFP in English 2057 GMT  
18 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Banjul, Oct 18 (AFP)—Gambia's military ruler lifted Tuesday [18 October] a countrywide curfew imposed immediately after the 22 July coup in which he seized power.

Lieutenant Yaya Jammeh, president of the Armed Forces Provisional Council, said the "security situation" in the west African country was such that the curfew could be lifted.

He added that a ban on political parties remained in force.

He also warned "drug traffickers, prostitutes, thieves and vandals" not to "try to benefit from this measure by disturbing public order."

Jammeh led the bloodless coup which toppled long-time president Sir Dawda Jawara and his democratically elected government.

The move prompted the European Union to suspend its military and economic cooperation in protest.

Reacting last week to that suspension, Jammeh said that "Gambia will never be dictated to by foreign agencies."

## Ghana

### PRC Parliamentary Delegation Arrives on Visit

AB1910171194 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 1300 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A Chinese parliamentary delegation is in Accra for a five-day official visit to Ghana. The six-member team is led by the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Relations Committee of the Chinese People's Congress, Mr. (Yang Zhangya). He told newsmen on arrival this morning that the aim of the visit is to promote exchanges between the two parliaments. Mr. Yang said these exchanges are in the interest of two parliamentary systems. This is because parliaments throughout the world are playing vital roles in their political systems.

Mr. (Yang) said China has launched economic reform programs, which are moving at a fast pace. The country, therefore, needs to share ideas with friendly countries like Ghana to explore ways of cooperation between them. The delegation will hold discussions with the vice president, Mr. K.N. Arkaah; the speaker; and leadership of parliament.

The Chinese were met at the Kotoka International Airport by a delegation of MP's led by the minister of parliamentary affairs, Mr. Owusu-Acheampong.

## Mali

### Premier, Russian Trade Delegation Discuss Cooperation

AB1810182294 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1500 GMT 18 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The prime minister granted audience today to a delegation of Russian businessmen who came to examine prospects for cooperation between Mali and the Federation of Russia. Speaking to Mara Dembele, Mr. Boris Selenko, defined the purpose of the visit to Mali.

[Begin recording] [Selenko] We have come not only to visit Mali but the entire West African subregion. We have already toured Burkina Faso and Niger. From here we will leave for Senegal. We came to explore the possibilities of engaging in economic transactions and partnership with the countries of the subregion. Today we called on His Excellency the prime minister to present him with a number of proposals for the concrete development of certain areas of bilateral cooperation. We well appreciate the warm reception given us and the special attention we received. This is why we nourish the hope that the bonds of cooperation that we intend to initiate here will be very fruitful for the mutual benefit of our two countries.

[Dembele] What proposals did you make to the prime minister?

[Selenko] First, our proposals centered on prospects for cooperation between us in the area of mineral exploration and geological forecasts, because Russia has specialized technology in this field based on satellite photography that is quite unique. This is why we would like to start this cooperation with the active participation and full collaboration of state institutions in both Mali and the Federation of Russia for the general good of Mali and the entire subregion. [end recording]

## Niger

### President Ousmane Interviewed on Political Situation

AB1910121694 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 19 Oct 94

[From the "Network Africa" program hosted by Carolyn Dempster]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] We begin in Niger where President Mahamane Ousmane is having a hard time holding his government together. First, his Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou threw in the towel, quit the ruling Alliance of Forces of Change, and took his PNDS [Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism] party over to join the opposition MNDS [National Movement of the Development Society] coalition. That was a month ago. On Sunday [15 October], Niger's parliament passed a

motion of no confidence in the government and the new Prime Minister Souley Abdoulaye was voted out of office. The president reappointed him on Monday [16 October] and has promised Nigeriens a new election in three months time. So what's behind all this. First, Thierry Augier called up President Ousmane to find out how he sees his new opposition.

[Begin recording] [Ousmane] The new association between the two political parties is a very very quick political association to create trouble and instability.

[Augier] For the PNDS—the party of your former prime minister Mahamadou Issoufou who used to be your ally—for this party to join forces with the former single party supported by the military, the MNSD, it must have been a lot of discontent within this big party of PNDS, and this crisis is very serious.

[Ousmane] Yes, it is very serious because you know, between these parties, PNDS and MNSD, [concerning] the difference existing between what you will call the left and the right, they have nothing in common: no program, no common and political line. How can they rule the country? If we accept to give the post of prime minister to this kind of association, one of the political parties could go out and a new coalition will be set up and they will come to see me and to ask to have the right of setting the government, and this will lead our country through a very dangerous governmental instability.

[Augier] President Mahamane Ousmane, can Niger afford this political crisis?

[Ousmane] We have a budget which is already on the table of the National Assembly. We have a program with IMF and World Bank through negotiation and if now, just at this moment, we change all the things, all the formal decisions will be lost. [end recording]

For further clarification of the way the political crisis might develop, I called up Dr. Pierre-Marie Decoutois at the Center for Black African Studies in Bordeaux, France. Dr. Decoutois lived in Niger. He has just published a book on the country and he lectures on Nigerien politics. I asked him why former Prime Minister Mahamadou Issoufou was so fed up he thought it necessary to join his former political enemies.

[Begin recording] [Decoutois] Mahamadou Issoufou the prime minister had to join opposition. I think it was necessary because nothing has changed in Niger since one year. The salary of the public staff hasn't been paid since June. The state authority has been weakened everywhere and the state is in banqueroute. [sentence as heard]

[Dempster] But in his own defense, President Mahamane Ousmane has said that the government has entered into an agreement with the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to try to reverse this critical economic situation which Niger faces, and he also offered

the MNSD and PNDS the opportunity to join the government of national unity. Isn't this enough for Mahamadou Issoufou?

[Decoutois] No I think it's too late. You know, there was struggle for power last year during the election and many [words indistinct] between the Mahamane Ousmane, Djermakoye, Kandjane, and so on, so now I think to propose to the MNSD to come with the government is too late.

[Dempster] The president has said that this new alliance of the PNDS and the MNSD, these two parties have nothing in common. The PNDS are left-wing modernists, the MNSD have links with the former military regime, and they would have no common ground for forming a new government. Do you think he is right?

[Decoutois] Yes, I think he is right. If a coalition government is formed, I think there will be the struggle to take all the power for MNSD or for the party of [words indistinct]. It will be the same. [end recording]

### **Ousmane Appoints Presidential Adviser**

*AB2010083594 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] We begin with this communique from the office of the president: Mahamane Ousmane, president of the Republic and head of state, today appointed Mr. Moumouni Adamou Djermakoye as special presidential adviser with the rank of minister of state.

### **CDS-Rahama Issues Statement on Political Situation**

*AB1910204394 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The CDS-Rahama National Political Bureau met this morning in Niamey. The meeting essentially centered on the current national political situation and threw light on the recent withdrawal of the Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism [PNDS]-Tareya from the Alliance of Forces of Change [AFC] and the government, the censure of the second government of the Third Republic, and the reappointment of the government of Souley Abdoulaye by the president of the Republic. Here is the communique issued following the CDS-Rahama Political Bureau meeting. The communique is read by Moktar Diallo, the party's secretary for information.

[Begin Diallo recording] Declaration by the CDS-Rahama National Political Bureau: The CDS-Rahama Political Bureau met in an ordinary session on 18 October at the party's national headquarters. After a profound analysis of the recent political developments in our country, the CDS-Rahama Political Bureau makes the following statement:

First, following the AFC's objective balance sheet, which concluded that the first government of the Third Republic led by His Excellency Mahamadou Issoufou did not accomplish the mission assigned it by the AFC, and because the PNDS-Tareya did not have the courage to support the painful criticism and self-criticism that all sincere democrats readily accept, it announced its withdrawal from the AFC and the government on 28 September 1994. [passage omitted]

Fifth, contrary to all expectations, despite their promise not to disrupt the government's action, the deputies of the newly formed parliamentary coalition made up of the National Movement of the Development Society [MNSD]-Nassara and the PNDS-Tareya filed a motion of no confidence against the second government of the Third Republic only nine days after its installation. The passing of this vote of no confidence on 16 October led to the resignation of the government, the dissolution of the National Assembly, and the reappointment of His Excellency Prime Minister Souley Abdoulaye and the members of his government.

Sixth, the people of Niger went through all these experiences in a sly and hostile atmosphere created by the new coalition, namely the PNDS-Tareya and the MNSD-Nassara. They resorted to Fascist and totalitarian moves, distributing anonymous tracts and fomenting plots. Tracts against the CDS-Rahama were seen for the first time in the hands of (Elhadj Mozasia), a PNDS-Tareya founding member. Although the authors of these tracts have failed lamentably, the supporters of the AFC and all sincere democrats must double their vigilance to make these shameful machinations fail by respecting the law. For its part, the CDS-Rahama will always continue to progress, strictly respecting the laws and regulations of the Republic and will always work in line with political morals and within the limits of morals as a whole. It will always remain loyal to its partners in the AFC and will always work toward the well-being of all Niger citizens.

Finally, the CDS-Rahama National Political Bureau congratulates all party supporters who were able to keep their vigilance and their calm in the face of all sorts of provocations; the deputies of the CDS-Rahama Parliamentary Group who courageously and efficiently managed to defend themselves, the party, and the government during the debate on the vote of no confidence; Comrade His Excellency Mahamane Ousmane, president of the Republic of Niger, who made timely decisions in strict conformity with the Constitution; Comrade His Excellency Souley Abdoulaye for his confirmation at the post of prime minister and the head of the third government of the Third Republic; and the third government of the Third Republic for signing a peace agreement with the Coordination of the Armed Rebellion. Furthermore, the National Political Bureau will react at the right time to the declaration made by the MNSD-Nassara on 18 October.

The CDS-Rahama's National Political Bureau appeals to all its supporters and all sincere democrats to always

make the democratic ideals triumph so that peace and brotherhood may reign among all the citizens of Niger. Long live democracy, long live the CDS-Rahama, and long live the Republic of Niger! Thank you. [applause] [end recording]

#### PNDS-Tareya Issues Statement on Parliament Dissolution

AB1910225794 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1900 GMT 19 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Executive Committee of the Niger Party for Democracy and Socialism [PNDS]-Tareya held a meeting today in Niamey to consider the decision made a few days ago by the president of the Republic to dissolve the National Assembly. After the meeting, a communique was issued. It is read here by Mohamed Bazoum, second secretary general of the PNDS-Tareya National Executive Committee:

[Begin Bazoum recording] Statement of the PNDS-Tareya—The PNDS-Tareya National Executive Committee met today, 19 October, to assess the situation arising from the state president's decision to dissolve the National Assembly.

Having collaborated with the president for the past 18 months, the PNDS-Tareya is not greatly surprised by the latter's decision. The party leader, who remained as such even in the exercise of his duties as the country's chief executive, proved incapable of placing Niger's interests above those of his party. In this case, so far as he is concerned, to consider any form of cohabitation to any degree would mean agreeing to reduce the numerous benefits gained by members of his circle. By dissolving the National Assembly, however, the president of the Republic has created a situation whose consequences need to be pointed out to the people of Niger.

First, by bringing back to office a cabinet, which from the very onset was born out of a real sellout and which was subsequently downgraded by the National Assembly's no-confidence motion, a cabinet which he himself described as having no popular base, the president of the Republic agreed to fairly reduce the power of the existing team. Having failed to win parliament's (?endorsement), this government can only operate by ordinances.

Second, this cabinet, whose powers are so limited, has no representativeness abroad. Consequently, it cannot negotiate with our key partners—i.e. our multilateral partners. Our relations with the Bretton Woods institutions will therefore be frozen as long as such a government remains in power. However, a more representative government could have signed the final accords next month, considering that the process was well advanced. By acting the way he did, the president of the Republic deliberately prevented the people of Niger from enjoying the benefits of a situation for which they made considerable sacrifices. At the same time, he (?exposes) them to

the consequences of the financial deficiency and cash problems we have been experiencing for the past few months, and this will be so as long as this comical interlude lasts.

Third, some accords with the Bretton Woods institutions in November could have made the reopening of schools and colleges possible; but more importantly we ought to have accorded priority to the school system.

Fourth, for the time being it would appear that, in the eyes of the president of the Republic, power takes precedence over the school system, workers' salaries, the marketing of agricultural produce, and over all the urgent matters announced not long ago.

Fifth, the people of Niger must know that the cost of [words indistinct] does not consist only in mobilizing money for the election procedures themselves but also in paralyzing the economic production apparatus. This cost is not quantifiable, but its effects will be inevitably disastrous in the months ahead.

Sixth, all that would surely not be without consequence in view of the foreseeable social tensions and only the president of the Republic will bear full responsibility for them.

At any rate, concerning the early elections, the PNDS-Tareya reminds the president that these must be conducted within a period not exceeding three months. This should in no way offer a pretext to organize sham elections, a hallmark of despotic regimes whose totalitarian powers are based on no ethics.

Besides, faced with the electioneering campaign already embarked upon by the president's party and the (?generous use of money) which goes with this campaign, the PNDS-Tareya National Executive Committee appeals to all its supporters to remain calm and law-abiding.

Finally, the PNDS National Executive Committee will come out shortly with its response to the statement made today by the Political Bureau of the Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama.

Niamey, 19 October 1994.

Thank you. [end recording]

## Nigeria

### **European Commission Redefines Cooperation Programs**

*AB2010100594 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 19 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The European Community says it is redefining its financial and technical cooperation program in Nigeria in line with what it describes as the deep economic recession in the country. At a news conference in Lagos today, the outgoing head of the delegation of the European Commission, Chief (Dorodu Nzema), said that the national [word indistinct] program has been dropped in favor of poverty alleviation projects. He explained that the European Community's initial budget for the financing of such projects as export development and other technical and industrial programs in Nigeria under the Lome Convention, has been grossly disrupted by a combination of sprawling inflation and economic stagnation. Instead, he said, a new program designed within the same budget will be worked out to alleviate poverty among the most affected groups in rural areas and, quite recently, the middle class. Chief (Nzema) was, however happy that reasonable progress has been made on the implementation of about 15 projects throughout the country. [passage omitted]

## Togo

### **President Eyadema, Prince Johnson Discuss Liberian Issue**

*AB1810134594 Lome Radio Lome in French 1230 GMT 18 Oct 94*

[FBIS Translated Text] President Gnassingbe Eyadema met with Prince Johnson of Liberia this morning in Lome II. Their discussions centered on the escalation of the war in Liberia and on the ways and means of bringing peace to that country, where a civil war has been going on since 1989.

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